THE LATEST NEWS.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, July 9, 1854. Secretary Dobbin has sent Mr. Moran, a clerk in the Navy Department, to Philadelphia to assist Mr. Peck, Judge-Advocate of the Court Martial now sitting on the

trial of Com. Downing.

Mr. Westbrook denies having written to Mr. Dunning to secure his services as Assistant District-Attorney. McKeon is still ahead.

XXXIIID CONGRESS FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, S-tarday, July 8, 1854,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
The SPEAKER Inid before the House the communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, arging the appropriation for the San Francisco Custom-House.
The House then went into Committee on the private calendar.

Calender.

The bill authorizing the Commissioner of Patents to grant an extension patent to Samuel Cost, for seven years from the 25th of February next, for improvement in fire

Mr. CLINGMAN (N. C.) said—Before the vote is taken Mr. CLINGMAN (N. C.) and—B-fore the vote is taken on the bill there should be a call of the H-nase. From the extraordinary means resorted to be had no doubt very large sums of money had been offered to gentiemen to induce them either to vote for the bill or absent themselves. He had no reason to suppose any gentleman would be influenced by such considerations.

Mr. PRATT (Conn.) said he should like to know what

Mr. PRATT (Conn.) said he should like to know what reasons the gentleman had for making that statement.

Mr. CLINGMAN had no objection to the question. If the House shall think proper to raise a Committee to investigate, he should be ready to give an wer. Nothing had been offered to him, and he did not know whether money had been offered to members themselves, but, from information whe lly reliable, he had no no doubt money has been effered to very near friends of members. It is well known Congress has suffered from allegations of this sort, and, therefore, he thought it would be very well to have a call of the House before taking a vote. There was no reason, color or pretext for the passage of the bill.

Mr. SEWARD, (Ga.)—The gentleman should give the names and facts. If money has been offee d to members, the particulars should not be suppressed.

names and facts. If money has been offe ed to members, the particulars should not be suppressed.

Mr. CLINGMAN.—I stated distinctly that money might have been offered to particular friends of members. If the gentle man wants the facts let him raise a Committee of investigation. I have seen the charges in the newspapers, and two members had stated to me that large sums have been offered for particular purpose.

Mr. SEWARD—If a gentleman knows the fact, and does not expose it, he stands condemned before the judgment of the country.

Mr. CLINGMAN—Raise a committee.

Mr. SEWARD—It is not necessary. I understand the

ment of the country.

Mr. CLINGMAN—Raise a committee.

Mr. SEWARD—It is not necessary. I understand the gentleman to say large sums have been offered for gentlemen either not to vote or to absent themselves.

Mr. CLINGMAN—I don't say money has been offered to members, but to individuals who are supposed to have induced ever members. If the gentleman will raise a committee. I will go before it.

Mr. SEWARD—There is no occasion for a committee. Mr. NEWARD—There is no occasion for a committee should rise he would offer a resolution for the appointment of a select committee to inquire whether money or other illegal and improper means have been used to procure the pleasage of the bill extending Coit's parent for seven years, or whether money or other illegal and improper means have been used to procure the plassage of this or other bills through Congress.

through Congress.

Mr. SEWARD—Understood the first charge of Mr. Clingman's to be against members of Congress, either directly or indirectly. It was not improper to pay Claim Agents or Counsel. Mr. THURSTON, (R. I.,) briefly argued in favor of the

Mr. THURKTON, (R. I.,) briefly argued in favor of the extension of the patent.

Mr. STEVENS, (Mich.,) in alluding to the remarks of Mr. Chingman, said it was a charge on the honor and integrity of this House; God forbid he should express the least doubt of the gentleman's honesty, but surely, from all the evidence before the House, the gentleman has had his virtue tempted as much as other gentleman whe are favorable to this bill have had their virtue tempted. Where is the evidence that members have been bribed? Point out the man. He defended the bill.

Mr. BLISS, (Obio.) said no bill had ever been brought forward with more fairness, and urged its passage.

Mr. BIJISS, (Ohio.) said no bill had ever been brought forward with more fairness, and urged its passage.

Mr. ZOLLICOFFER (Tenn.) regretted to hear the remarks of Mr. Chingman, implying corruption. There is not a member but whose reputation is involved in the insinuation. It was due to the House that an investigation of the charges should be made. He suggested that the Committee rise, in order that the consideration of the bill may be postponed and Mr. Letcher have an opportunity to introduce his resolution.

Mr. CUITING (N. Y.) replied to some remarks of Mr. Stevens of Mich., and stated reasons why he should vote against the bill.

Mr. McMULLEN (Va.) said he jutended to vote for it,

Mr. McMULLEN (Va.) said he intended to vote for it, regarding Colt's arm as a grand discovery, reflecting credit on our country. If he was a peace man, like Gerrit Smith, he should oppose the bull. Whenever he should engage in a private contest, he wanted the real instrument—one that would not flash in the pan, or fail to bring down

one that would not flash in the pan, or fail to bring down his antegonist.

Mr. PRATT, representing the district in which Col. Colt resided, made a brief explanation concerning the condition of that gentleman's pecuniary concerns, saying that so far from making millions of dollars by his invention, he has not the means to complete the works which he has commenced in Connecticut. He was surprised at the remarks of Mr. Clingman, and asked the gentleman whether he had any reference to him. [Laughter.]

Mr. CLINGMAN said he took great pleasure in responding. He had never heard the gentleman's name mentioned in that connection. His desire was to call public attention to the extraordinary pressure in the lobby to act on members of Congress, and wanted to break up the lobbying system.

Mr. PRATT said the explanation was perfectly satisfac-tory, and asked whether there had not been lobbying against the bill. gainst the bill.

The Committee rose without concluding the subject.

Two private bills were passed during the day.

Mr. LETCHER asked leave to offer the following reso

Intion:

That a Committee of seven members be appointed to inquire whether money has been offered to members or other illegal or improper means used to induce members to aid in securing the passage of the bill to extend Colf's patent for seven years. Also whether money has been offered to members, or other illegal or improper means used, either directly or indirectly, to secure the passage of any bill through Congress and the said Committee shall have power to send for persons and papers, with authority to examine witnesses under oath.

Mr. WALSH (N. Y.) objected on the ground that it would end in smoke. If he was certain anything would come of the resolution, he would withdraw the objection—which he did, on the assurance of Mr. Letcher that the matter should be probed.

Mr. SEWARD—Let the gentleman make the Resolu-

air. SEWARD—Let the gentleman make the Resolution applicable to both sides—the aiders as well as defeaters of bills through Congress.

Mr. LETCHER—I have no objection; I will make it as broad as the gentleman wishes.

The amendment was made as suggested.

Mr. SEWARD moved the postponement of the Resolution till Tuesday next.

Mr. S.F.W. ARD moved the post-scale to the table.

Mr. JONES (La.) moved to lay it on the table.

Both motions failed, and the Resolution was adopted; and in pursuance thereof the Speaker appointed the following Committee: Mesers. Letcher, Thurston, Clingman, Eliot of Mass., Eddy, Cutting and Zollicoffer. Adjourned.

LATER FROM HAVANA-LANDING OF MORE SLAVES AND CAPTURE OF THE BARK GREY EAGLE-THE FOURTH AT NEW-

ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, July 5, 1834.

The steamship Cahawba from New-York via Havana, arrived at Mobile yesterday.

The American bark Grey Eagle succeeded in landing six headers. six hundred slaves near Havana on the 25th of June.
The Eagle was subsequently captured by the British brigof-war L Esperegle, but was finally surrendered to a Spanish man-of-war. Only a small number of the negroes were rescued. Among the recent arrivals at Havana we notice the British war steamer Nedea and schooner Scorpion, the French steamer Acheron and

figure Perclope.

The weather in Cuba continues very dry.

The Fourth in this city was celebrated with much spirit,

The Fourth in this city was relevanted with much spirit. and the day passed off pleasantly and without any serious

The ship Union, arrived yesterday from New-York, had on board William Sullivan, a participator in the recent riot at Boston, who, after a long search, was apprehended,

and has been lodged in prison.

Arrived on the 4th, ships Union and West Wind, from New-York, and Suffolk and Lucy from Boston. Our cotton market to-day has undergone no change

and only a limited amount of business has been tranancienty a failined amount of offsiness has been fran-acted. We quote middling at 828 c. Breadstuffs con-tinue dull and prices are lower. We quote Ohio Flour 46 252 85 50 P barrel.

THE HEALTH OF BOSTON.

THE HEALTH OF BOSTON.

Boston, Saturday, July 8, 1854.

There were 137 deaths in Boston during the week ending this noon, of which 24 were from cholera, and 12 from sunstroke. The weather to-day is quite comfortable, with a light east wind.

Recent developments in New-York are exercising an unfavorable influence on money affairs in this city. Stocks have considerably declined to-day, and State-st. is greatly excited by the failures of a firm of extensive and well known Brokers and Stock dealers. Their liabilities are not stated.

The weather here to day has been extremely hot, close and uncomfortable. There is no news of importance, and no arrivals worth reporting.

OPINION OF THE GRAND JURY OF THE UNITED STATES COURT IN NEW-ORLEAN'S IN BELATION TO THE FILLIBUSTERS.

BALTIMORE, July 9, 1854. New-Orleans papers up to Monday have been received

The Grand Jury of the United States Court at New-Orlears say, in relation to the fill-busters, that although they strongly incline to the opinion that meetings and the collection of funds have for the end the organization of an expedition either for the purpose of assisting in the Cuban revolution or of making a demonstration upon the island, yet the plan seems altogether in prospective, and aware as we are that a great deal has been said about expensive and formidable preparations on foot for the purpose of revo-lutionizing Cuba, we believe it has been very much overrated and magnified-nothing like military organization

or preparation having been brought to our notice.

The United States ship Albany sailed from Pensacola on a cruise on the 29th. Commodore Tatnall left Pensacola

Another victim of the late railroad accident died to-day. The deaths thus far have been thirty-three. Several of the wounded are still in a dangerous condition.

MICHIGAN INDEPENDENT STATE CONVENTION

The Michigan Independent State Convention Dernout, Friday, July 7, 1854.

The Michigan Independent State Convention assembled at Jackson yesterday, and nominated Kingsley S. Biaghan, Free-Soil Democrat, for Governor, and a Coalition ticket. Resolutions to repeal the Nebraska and Fugitive Slave laws, and to abolish slavery in the District of Calumbia, were adopted unsatimously. The Advertuer and conservative Whigs bolt, and there will probably be a straight Whig ticket nominated.

MORE DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATIONS. PHILADELPHIS, Saturday, July 8, 1854.

A fire broke out in Van Dyke's building, on the southesst corner of Third and Chesnut-sts, this evening, but was confined to the fifth story, and the damage was

ALBANY, Saturday, July 8, 1854. ALBANY Saturday, July 8, 1854.

A fire occurred at Cohoes this morning, by which Strong's mill was nearly consumed. After the fire the south wall of the mill fell in, and several persons were caught in the falling mass. The body of a lad was found in the ruins, and it is supposed other lives are lost. Several escaped, more or less injured.

New-Haves, Saturday, July 8, 1854.

eral escaped, more or less lajured.

New-Haves, Saturday, July 8, 1854.

The large stone factory of the Ansonia Clock Company was wholly destroyed by fire early this morning. The loss exceeds \$100,000. Insured for about \$50,000. The business of the Company was conducted by T. Terry & Son.

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT,

NEW HAVES, Saturday, July 8, 1854.

A sad accident occurred here this afternoon. The seaffold in the tower of St. Thomas Church gave way, precipitating six men fitteen feet below, among a lot of large
stonce, rome wheelbarrows and stones also falling upon
them. Patrick Mack had his thigh crushed and head cut
open, and was carried off insensible; his recovery is doubtful. John Lyons and the four others were badly hurt.
Most, or all of them, are Irishmen.

DEATHS IN PHILDELPHIA-SUICIDE.

The whole mortality in this city for the past week was 268 Under 10 years of age, 215. Of choiera, 22. Sebastian Laspayer, a German, cut his throat this morning and then leaped from the roof of a three-story building in Coate-st. while laboring under a state of insanity. The wound in the throat is not very serious and no bones were broken by the fall.

THE WARD RIOT AT LOUISVILLE. LOUISVILLE, Saturday, July 8, 1854.
The City Council have refused to pay R. J. Ward's bill or damages done to his house in the late riot.

FROM THE RIVER PLATA.

By the arrival of the bark Oliver I. Hayes, Capt. Beauvais, we have received advices from Buenos Ayres to May co, and Montevideo the 17th. BUENOS AYRES.

There is no news of importance from this place, and the following are the only items of any interest:

Gov. Obligado returned to the city on the 8th of May, after an absence of 50 days, on a visit to the towns of the orthern and central part of the Province. This is the first time that a Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres has made a tour with a view to study the wants of the people has made a tour with a view to study the wants of the people of the country. His reception was enthusiastic at every place he visited and his presence has been the means, in several instances, of reconciling parties who were at variance, and the Governor, with his characteristic amiability and tact, has brought these contending parties together in harmony and pence, and has ate and drank with them in fellowship. On the day of his agrival in the city the troops were ordered out to receive him, and a battery of artillery was placed in the public square to salute him on the occasion. From the Plaza he proceeded to the Government House, and was placed in possession of his office by the Delegate Governments, and greeted by the Foreign Agents and leading men of the country.

A remor had been in circulation that President Urquiza had attempted to raise a loan in England but had failed to do so. He has made an issue of paper money, but finds much difficulty in circulating it.

A letter from Santa Fé published in the Buenos Ayres papers of May 9, states that on the 23d of March a meeting was held at the club-room of El Orden, at which resolutions were passed obligating themselves to self the merchandise of their commercial houses for the same price in paper currency as for specie.

At Mendoza \$4,000 were received to pay the troops. Of this sum one half was in paper money. The troops rejected it, and to prevent a mutiny the officers were obliged to promise that the whole amount should be paid in specie. The same objection to receiving paper money is shown at San Juan, San Luis and Juilay. of the country. His reception was enthuriastic at every

jected it, and to prevent a mutiny the officers were obliged to promise that the whole amount should be paid in specie. The same objection to receiving paper money is shown at San Juan, San Luis and Juilay.

It is generally thought that the want of money is the only thing that prevents Gen. Urquiza from again commencing open bestilities against Buenos Ayres.

The courier who conveved the mails for Chili and Peru had been detained at the Rosario Province of Santa Fé, and the mails taken from him, not being allowed to pass through the jurisdiction of the Confederation. In consequence of this high-nanded measure the Postmaster-General has announced to the public that his department could not be responsible for the security of the correspondence beyond the limits of the Province.

On the evening of the 15th May, the preparatory meeting of the first Constitutional Legislature took place, and Dr. Sarfield having been called to the chair and Sr. Escalada as Secretary, the Chamber proceeded to the election of a President and two Vice-Presidents, which resulted in Dr. Escalada for first officer and Dr. E. Forres and Dr. Samellera for first and second Vice-Presidents; Dr. Elizalde was appointed Assistant Secretary.

In the Senate D. F. Savallol was elected President, Dr. L. Forres first Vice-President, and Dr. Gambon second Vice-President, Dr. Ceanto and M. Heredia. Secretaries.

On the 18th, H. E., the Governor, took the oath of fidelity to the Constitution before the President of the Eclesinstical Senate, as head of the Church, after which the Ministers took the oath before the Governor and subsequently all the subaltern employes did the same before the head of their respective departments.

On the 23d, the garrison, the National Guard, and the people can masses were to perform the same ceremony in the public square in the presence of the Governor and his Ministers.

Many improvements are projected; such rs a break

the public square in the presence of the Governor and ministers.

Many improvements are projected; such as a break water on the City Bank, to protect and improve the inner reads: a mole or wharf for discharging vessels, a railroad for conveying goods and passengers; a gas light company; a new Custom-House; an Exchange and a new Theater. The Railroad and Gas-Light Companies have received their grants from the Government, and it is hoped will soon begin their operations. The plan for the new Custom-House has been approved, and the building is to occurs the site of the present fort.

their grants from the Government, and it is noped will soon begin their operations. The plan for the new Custom-House has been approved, and the building is to occupy the site of the present fort.

An ecclesiastical college has been established by the Government, and Dr. E. Aguero has been appointed Rector, with a salary of \$2,000 currency per month.

The Italian residents have founded a hospital, and the Spaniards are taking the necessary means to establish an asylum for the indigent compatriots. A subscription, which was got on foot for the purpose of raising funds to convey to Buenos Ayres the mortal remains of Gen. Lavalls, who fell in an attempt to put down Gen. Rosas, has produced \$47.500 currency.

A Commission which had been appointed to survey the harbor of Eusenada, has made a favorable report and recommended it as well calculated to be made the port of entry. Diversity of epinions are entertained as to the advantages to be derived from the adoption of the measure, owing to the marshy nature of the soil in its vicinity, and the expenses involved in establishing a means of communication for the conveyance of goods thence to the city.

On the 15th May at daylight, upwards of 100, Indians made an incursion in this Province, at a place called Bragado Chico, and another denominated "La Larga, 2 cural establishments in the Southern part of the Province and drove of all the cattle they could find. At 9 the same morning Col. L. Diaz, Commandant of the Regiment "Blaudenguez," stationed near the frontier received the news and immediately marched in pursuit, overtook the Indians at 4 P. M., 20 leagues from the place of their depredations, killed 5 of them, wounded several, and recaptured all the cattle, say 1,500 to 1,600 heads, and several horses and mules of their own, the troops, had one corporal killed and one officer wounded.

Major D. Antonio Reyes, who has been on trial for acts performed by him by order of the late Governor. Rosas, has been sentonced to death by the Judge of the First Instance Court. His fant to attack Capt. Folsom with a shovel, and whon that was taken she brought out a revolver. The immediate cause of the virulence of the squatting itch at this time, is, that the claim of the city is before the U.S. Land Commission and must soon be decided, and the squatters think that that if they soize the lots now they will be at fittle expense, and if the city sclaim be rejected their presmptions wilk be very valuable.

On the 2th the association for the suppression of squiterism held another meeting. The Executive Committee reported, and advised the following rules of action:

1. We will protect all persons, now and hereafter in possession of lands, holding the same under titles which have been and are recognized as good, such as Alcalde grants, city title, title under judgment against the city, and such other titles as the law has held valid.

2. We will at all times asses the officers of the law in the execution of processes in their hands, commanding them to give restitution of property to such person as the law has declared to be the owner, and in preserving the public peace.

3. We would not interfere in cases or troubles that are

MONTEVIDEO.

Accounts from Montevideo to the 17th May state that public opinion continued in a state of great agitation in consequence of a proposed law for the repression of the liberty of the Press, which was being discussed in the Chambers. The opposition to the adoption of this measure was sustained by the papers, Comerc ie del Plata, Nacional, and Rio de la Plata, as well so by D. J. C. Gomez, D. M.

Herrera, Y. Obes, and D. Henrique Mirnoz, all of whom have speken strongly against the adoption of the law. El Ordes, the Government paper, supports the measure, as a matter of course. The Senate had deliberated upon it and passed it to the Legislative Committee, and this Committee could not agree, notwithstanding certain modifications made in the project. On the 18th the Senate was again to most to consider upon this delicate point. This project is said to have been initiated by the Brazilian Envey in consequence of certain publications in de in opposition to the treaty made between the Republic and the Imperial Cabinet, by which the Emperor is to farnish the Montevidian Government with subscilles on condition that some 4,008 Brazilian troops should occupy the City of Montevideo for the protection of its Government and the maintainnee of public order. The treaty was concluded—the troops entered the territory of the Republic, and now garrison the capital. Complaints of this act of occupation, which is galling to all patriots, are disagreeable to his Excellency the Brazilian Envey; it is, therefore, the duty of the servile Government to smother all patriotic feelings in obedience to the will and pleasure of Brazil. Herrers, Y. Obes, and D. Henrique Mirnoz, all of whom

POSTSCRIPT.

MONDAY MORNING-64 O'CLOCK.

TWO WEEKS LATER

FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE LAW.

\$1,150,233 ln Gold.

The Steamship George Law Lt. G. N. Fox, U. S. N.

commanding, left Aspinwall at 74 o clock, on the evening of the 1st inst., arrived at Sandy Hook at 24 o'clock, last

evening,-having been detained several hours by the fog.

She brings the California mails of June 16, Australia

mails of May 11, \$1,150,233 in treasur on freight, and 448

We notice in the list of passengers the following names

Capt. H. A. Adams, U. S. N., and bearer of dispatches from Com. Perry of the Japan Expedition; Capt. D. D.

Heron, the popular actress, who has just completed a long

and profitable engagement at San Francisco. Among the dispatches from Com. Perry is the Japan Treaty, which

will probably receive the immediate attention of Con-

We are indebted to Mr. Mitchell, Perser of the Steam

ship George Law, for files of California, Panama, Val-parsiso, Lima and Aspinwall papers.

The following is the treasure list of the George Law:

The following is the treasure list of the veerge LawFROM CALIFORNIA

Am. Eachenge Bank. \$446,000 Newhouse & Spatr. \$10,600
Adams & Co. 210,245 E. F. Davidson. 15,301
Huam Pearens. 12,000 John Durendo & Co. 10,749
Wells, Fargo & Co. 162,200 Chambers & Helser. 7,157
Wm. Hoge & Co. 60,000 J. H. Williams. 4,447
Thos. Watson & Sons. 22,000 John M. Forbes. 2,949
Howland & Aspinwall. 20,000
FROM ACSTRALLA.
Adams & Co. 122,7551 J. Howard & Son. 5,359
FROM SOUTH AMERICA.
O. W. Pottily. 30,600 [Everett & Brown. 650]

The following persons came passengers by the George

SUMMARY OF THE CALIFORNIA NEWS FOR

THE FORTNIGHT ENDING JUNE 16.

The long-standing difficulties between the holders of lots by purchase and the squatters within this city have

again broken out and have taken a serious phase. About two years since Capt. J. L. Folsom, a large land-holder,

permitted six or eight men to become tenants at will on a

Gaa Works. These men have since refused to move from the lot and claim it by preemption. On the morning of

the 4th, at 3 o'clock, the agent of Folsom, with a dozen

armed men, destroyed a small frame occupied by Mr. Kenting, a squatter. Kenting had a number of men in

the house when it was attacked, and a sharp firing took

place between the two parties. In the affray George D.

Smith was mortally wounded and several others received

flesh wounds. Smith died on the evening of the 5th. The

Coroner, by a Jury, made a long investigation of the af-

fair, but there was no evidence to show what particular person had fired the fatal shot. Smith was 25 years of age and leaves a wife at d children in Syracuse, N. Y.

This riot created a good deal of sensation throughout the

city, where nearly every one is interested directly or indirectly in vacant lots held under alcalve titles, and liable

to be squatted if they have not been already. On the

evening of the 5th, a meeting, law and order men, inter-

ested in purchased titles, called a mass meeting for the

evening of the 6th. In the mass meeting a large number

of our oldest and best citizens participated. An associa-

tion was formed to prevent armed men from unlawfully

taking possession of the property of our citizens, and to

taking possession of the public peace. Several speeches were made. One speaker said "we want to teach these lawless plunderers that we are determined, as

they were taught in the days of the old Vigilance Commit-

tee," and that this association has no battles to fight; its object is not the shedding of blood, but to prevent such,

to create in our midst a moral influence to protect us."—
A large number joined the association, which was under-

stood by some to be a new Vigilance Committee to hang

squatters, and by others to be entirely peaceable in its

The squatters proposed at the same time to get up an

opposition association. There were indiscreet persons on both sides busy in making loud and violent threats. In the

meantime the squatting continued, and difficulties occurred daily. On the evening of the 8th an attack was made by

a Mr. Murphy, squatter on another squatter, Mr. Mooney, who was moving on the same lot on Green-st. near Stoc-

ton. Fire arms were used, and Mrs. Murphy went to the door of her house with her child in her arms to call her

husband away, when she was struck in the breast by a

ball, and as was suppose, mortally wounded. She lay two

days in a very critical condition, but is now recovering.

Several little difficulties occurred on Folsom's lots near the gas works. In one case a woman laid down her in-

fant to attack Capt. Folsom with a shovel, and whou that

nw has declared to be the owner, and in preserving the public peace.

3. We would not interfere in cases or troubles that are past, but leave the owners of lands to obtain possession by law.

past, but leave the owners of rame and the same against

4. We would not feel called upon to defend tay one in
possession of lands without any title to the same against
the claim of the owner.

5. We should feel called upon to prevent and suppress
riots and breaches of the peace whenever necessary.

6. Every good member of the Association will lend his
nid in accomplishing all we propose and up person must

aid in accomplishing all we propose and do pured mass expect us to do more. Meantime the lot owners fenced in their lots, and the

purposes.

lot which he held by an Alcalde title, on First-st., opposite

San Francisco, Friday, June 16, 1854.

passent ers.

The signifiers finding things pring against them excled down and the city had resumed the former peace.

Follow's agent Cang, who directed the men in the attack on Krating's house, has been sent to the Court of Sessions. The person who shot Mrs. Marphy has not been discovered. Conver d.

Some agentions in Salam, Valley, northwest of Benicla, have been rather troublesome and some of them have been tracted, though thou friends collected with blackened faces and arms to intimidate the U. S. Dapaty Maral. The tried of Wm. Walker for fillionstering has been

inclosure formed such a possession as the law will protect

THE WHITE AND THE V SA 1854

The tried of Wm. Welker fer fillionstering has been postponed till August to permit him to have the testimony of his Secretary of State. Mr. Emory, who has gone to the Atlantic. Walker says that he will attempt to prove that he left this post with any fillionstering lateations, but proposing only to add the Senorians to drive off the Apaches. The saint?

At the fire on May 31 the setting-Ferenam of the Haward Engine disobeyed the orders of the Chief-Engineer, who ordered the Company to "dry up" till they should be tired. The Mayor interposed and countermanded the order of the Chief-Engineer. The Board of Delegates investigated the affair on the 6th but could do nothing because the acting-Foreman of the Howards was not a regular member. They, however, passed resolutions consuring the Mayor for his interference.

The venues in the Aldermanship of the Third Ward was filled on the 12th by the election of Dr. J. W. Van Zanott, Democratily 6th over over W. H. Patten, (Ming.) John Gardner, the stearage passenger who killed Pratt, the mate of the Sierra Nevada, several months since in Telmantepec Bay, was committed of manslaughter on the 12th.

The Cive Receiver, Gro. W. Baker, sometimes called

The City Recorder, Geo. W. Baker, sometimes called The City Recorder, too, W. Baker, sometimes claimed on the lafter not paying over punctually the fines which he collected. The indictment was quashed, under a technical objection. Baker's friends admit that he did not payover at the end of each week as required by law, but a Committee of the Common Council has investigated the affair and completely stated by the control of the Common Council has investigated the affair and exculpated him.

Mesers. Ellesier and Dube, two Frenchmen of this city, fought a duel with broadswords near Contra Costa on the 6th. Dube was run through the breast and died the next

day.
Judge Thompson Campbell, formerly of Galena, Illinois, resigned has sent on the U.S. Land Commission on the

Judge Thompson Campbell, formerly of ordern, Immos, resigned has seat on the U.S. Land Commission on the 7th June.

Judge Freelon, in charging the Grand Jury, gave them to understand that he wished them to investigate the purposes of the Association for the Suppression of Squatterism, and indied the members if they should act unlawfully. The claim of the city for her Pueblo lands, from lougues, after a very lengthy discussion has been submitted, and the decision is looked for with great interest.

The W. G. Lewis, a bark of about 600 tuns, is loading here with merchandise for New-York.

Work has been commenced and is progressing vigorously on the new Custom-House on the corner of Washington and Battery-sts. Just opposite a splendid brick building is being erected to serve as a Merchants Exchange.

The Chinese paper is flourishing vigorously, and has some live man to write an English editorial every week, and the way he pitches into the heathenish prejudices against the Chinese is fan.

Mrs. Voorhies, sister of Mrs. Sinclair, late Mrs. Forrest, made her debut, with fair success, as a vocalist last week

Parker, of the steamship Golden Age, and Miss Matilda

Mrs. Voorhies, sister of Mrs. Sinclair, late Mrs. Forrest, made her debut, with fair saccess, as a vocaiist last week at the Metropolitan. Mrs. Sinclair is said to be doing very well pecuniarily as the manageress of the Metropolitan. She has engaged, among other novolries, a complete Italian opera troupe, who are to appear shortly.

The news of the treaty with Japan, whereby her ports are to be opered, brought by Capt. Adams, bearer of dispatches and the treaty to the Government from Com. Perry, was received with much rejoicing.

The order for the removal of the head-quarters of the Pacific Military Division from this city to Benicin displeases Gen. Wool very much, and it is is said that he will suspend its operation until his remonstrances may be heard. He thinks that it is hampering his discretion and not very complimentary to himself. Of course the people of San Francisco don't like it, but I believe it is right.

Capt. Matthews of British shop Lady Duffin, was killed on the atternoon of the 15th, by John McGowan, the shipers penter, Matthews of British shop Lady Duffin, was killed on the atternoon of the 15th, by John McGowan, the shipers penter, Matthews of British shop Lady Duffin, was killed on the atternoon of the 15th, by John McGowan, the shipers penter, Matthews struck McGowan in the face, and the later struck the captain with a chisel fall in the breast.

The Chinese Chapel for the Christianization of the Chinamen in Chifforni, has been completed and dedicated. It has cost about \$20,000, and is adder the charge of Rev-Wm. Speer, who spee his Chinese fluently.

The Whigs and Democratic party. The State Conventions, of both parties will be held in Sacramento in the third week in July.

Gov. Bigler has received a letter from the United States

Gov. Bigler has received a letter from the United States Legation in Quito that a fill-bastering expedition is organ-izing here to attack E-nador under the nominal leadership tien. Flores. The new County of Stanislans has been organized, and

Adam's Ferry chosen as the county seat.

Two new papers have started during the fortnight—
The Crescent City Herald, a weekly, at Crescent City, 15
miles south of the Oregon line, and The Argus, a daily, at Steckton.

There has been a war waging between the Chinese in

There has been a war waging between the Chinese in the interior. It is said that the See-yup Chinamen, or Kong Kong party, want to compel every man to pay a certain amount to aid the Emperor against the robols, and the Sam-vep, or Canton men, refuse to pay. And, therefore, the Chinese have been to all the blacksmiths and have ordered all kinds of outlandish swords and spears, and the parties have several times drawn out in battle array but have been prevented from having their fan out by the American. They did manage to have one fight in Calaveras County, and The Jackson Scatinel remarks anterioriumately without the loss of a single life. Peace is re-established. Order reigns in Chinadom.

A company sent out from Crescent City to survey a road to the interior, report that they have found a route for a wagon-road to Sailor Diggings. If this be so it will give importance to Crescent City, for it is impossible to make a wagon-road to the mines in the interior from any other point on the coast.

other point on the seast.

A man by the name of Richie, accused of stealing three

A man by the name of Richie, accused of stealing three mules, was taken in Sonora from the County Jail by the people, and hung. At a dance in Hornitas, Manpora Co., a Mexican and an American named Thompson had some triting difficulty; the American drew his pistol; the Mexican stepped back, and was hissed by his countrymen present. The Mexican drew his knife and gave the American a fatal stab. The Americans present forthwith hung the Mexican. can a fatal stab. The Americans present forthwith hung the Mexican. Mr. Stringer of Cold Spring ranch, and Mr. Kelly of Hamburg Diggings, in Tuolumno Co., have been murdered by persons unknown. A native Califor-mian, Ricardo Rivas, attempted, knife in hand, to compel a bar-keeper to give him liquor at the Old Mansion near Los Angelos, and was sent to his long account.

Los Angelos, and was sent to his long account.

The papers from the mining districts contain a number of interesting items. I see the monthly profits of the principal mining canals in the State put down thus, 4, 12, 6, 5, 150, 3, 10, 5, 1, 2, 14, 13, and 42 per cent. I suppose that the money invested does not pay directly, on an average, more than 2 per cent monthly.

An important Canal, costing \$100,000, has just been can pleted, to bring the fork of the lilinois Kiver into Sailer Diggings, which include an extensive tract, very rich in fine gold. These diggings have paid well heretofore without water; it is supposed they will pay much better with it.

with it.

There is just now a great outery about rich diggings found on Kern River in the extreme south, but faith in new diggings is getting to be a scarce article.

Robert Dean, a boy, was severely if not fatally injured in Klamath County by a grizzly bear, which tore his

cast open. The Government Sectional Dry Dock at Mare Island is

The Government Sectional Dry Dock at Mare Island is about completed. It is 350 feet long, 100 feet wide, well constructed and serviceable. The steamer Peytona, in the Oregon trade, lost the keys out of her shaft on her last trip from this pert and was in some danger from the thumping and unmanageable condition of the propeller, but she got rafely in and all is right again.

From Oregon we have dates to the 16th. The returns of the election on the 5th are not all in, but enough is known to show that the Legislature is Democratic and the proposition to form a State Constitution rejected.

Eighteen miners are washing gold on the Yakima, in Washington Territory. It is reported that a quicksilver mine has been discovered in Roque River Valley. The military road from Willamanti Valley to Roque River is seen to be opened.

It was reported at Bellingham Bar, that the Queen Charlotte's Island Indians were about to make a hostile descent on the Americans on the main land, who are in an

It was reported at Beiningham bay, but he bestelders Island Indians were about to make a hostile escent on the Americans on the main land, who are in an approtected condition.

It is reported that those engaged in opening a trail for ack animals from Port Oriord to Jacksonville have bond rich gold mines on Galice Creek, a tributary of

River. dates from Honolulu are to the 20th May. A bill Our dates from Honoland are to the state foreign ship-has been introduced into Parliament to admit foreign ship-ping to the coasting trade on paying a license.

The frigate Drana, (Russian) of 10 guns, arrived on the 12th of May at Honolulu on her way to Sitka and sailed about a veck after. The British sloop Trincomalec was at Honolulu at the same time, but the news of the declara-tion of war by England and France had not yet been re-ceived.

tion of war by England and France had not yet been received.

The American brigantine Endoras sailed for Japan on the 18th May, about the same time that Mr. Burrows sailed from here in the Lady Pierce.

The U.S. shoop or war Saratoga arrived on the 29th Ayril, bound for New-York via Tabiti, and bringing Capt. Adams, better of despatches to the U.S. Government.

Petitions against annexation, except in case of Frengh interference, continue to pour into Parliament.

It is said that a fine harbor has been found out on the Hawaiia Island of Molokai, well situated for compactoe. The extrance has only twelve feet of water, but their can be remedied.

The extrance has only twelve feet of water, but I als can be remedied.

The long desired treaty of friencship between the United States and Japan was concluded on the 2sth of Yearch, and is styled the Treaty of Kanaguna. Five ports, on the island of Niphor to be the main trading point—Chickadada, on the north of the island of Yesso for whaters. Napa Kinng on the Loc-Choo Islands, and two others. Napa Kinng on the Loc-Choo Islands, and two other ports yet to be named. These ports, except Sime in, are not to be open until the 2sth March, 1855, but vessels putting in indistress before that time will be furnish of with necessaries. Tee Japanese Cammissioners wished to stipulate that the Americans should enjoy only the same privileyes as the Dutch—that the ports should be upened after five, four, three and two years—that no white woman should be permitted to land—that Nanyasal A should be the only port, &c. But Com. Perry insisted upon more liberal terms, and succeeded.

and succeeded.

The Russian fleet after being at Nangasaki all winter, left in February, having accomplished nothing.

We have been expecting to bear of some engagements between the different Eussian and French and English men-of-war in the North Pacific, but have nothing as yet. A report that the Dians was cruising for English and French merchantmen between this port and the Sandwich Inleads is not credited.

King Hameshamesha of the Sandwich Islands processing discontinuity there days after the arrival of the Plane.

Icheds is not credited.

King Hamehamseha of the Sandwich Islands processed his neutrality three days after the strival of the Plann, and, it is said, at the request of her commander. The proclamation has been readle the subject of numerous squibs. The kingdom of 70,000 Kanakas does not appear very terrible compared with the 250,000,000 noder the dominion of England, Russin, France and Tarkey but, in truth there are not many national governments better han that of Hawaii.

The passengers in the Pstuta, imprisoned at Guaymus and sent to Mazatlan have been released. The correspondent of The Heraid of this city, mentions the following of them as Americans: W. W. Snelling of Biston, Edgar Warren, George Househouse, Henry Hotman, and Peter Blohn of New York, Ely E. Blockway of Mississippi; Milo Courtright and George Lanter of Pemerlyania, John V. Morrison and Henry of Iowa; S. E. Simpson, John V. Morrison and Henry of Iowa; S. E. Simpson, John V. John Peter Blynnes of Boston; Cooper Smith, and George Shein of Indiana; John O. Eddor, Peter Dehl, and Michael Musch of Missouri; August Sturbes of Texas; Peter N. Haghes of Missouri; August Sturbes of Texas; Peter N. Haghes of Khode-Island; John Kendall of Buffalo, N. Y.; A. B. Clemens of New Hampshire; Beale Eston of Maryland; and Louis Hulaeman, Issae G. Grael. Wan P. Barnes, C. H. E. Jange, Christopher Snyder, John G. Jones and Simon Myers, whose names of residence in the Atlantic

C. H. E. Jange, Christopher Sayder, John G. Jones and Simon Myers, whose names of residence in the Atlantic States is not given.

All except Brockway resided in this city before going on the Patrila. The Patrila, formerly fillibustering bark Anita, left here on the 13th February, under Chilian colors, and arrived at Gaaynus on the 4th of March. The passengers with passports were permitted to land, Those without were not permitted to touch the main land, were placed on a Shatelers Island, and on the 17th March were put on board the Patuita, riveted by chains to a long iron oar and thus sent to the Mazadian, where they arrived on the 22nd. K. P. Gatton, U. S. Consul at this port, cid his utmost to obtain freedom or at least kinder treatment for the men, but in vain.

They were kept on board and in irons until the Portsmenth, U. S. sloop, Capt. Dornin, arrived, on the 13th of April. Gov. Vaidez feared that Dornin would cut the Patrila out, and took the prisoners ashore, where they received better treatment. Finally, they were liberated on the 13th May. On the 19th the U. S. revenue-cuter Wm. L. Marey, on the way to Guayamas with Major Romen, lately appointed U. S. Consul, arrived at Mazadian, and at Capt. Dornin's request took the Americans on board to bring them to this port.

There was a lively earthquake at Santo Barbara, on the 29th May. No scrious damage was done.

A Railroad Convention, of Delegates from the different settlements about the head of the Sacramento, was held at Red Blutts, on the 3d. They expressed their belief that that the best entrance into California would be through Nobb's Pass, and resolved to take further measures to examine that route.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday Evening, June 14.
The jobbers have done a moderate business to-day.
The attention of importers has been mostly occupied with advices by the steamer and preparation for the departure of the mails to-morrow. The news is gen-erally conceded favorable, though the number of ships which have cleared from Atlantic ports during the fort night ending May 20, is larger than was expeted. freight lists, however, show a great variety of goods, which indicates a degree of caution on the part of shippers against overstocking the market with staple

ga forward by the mails to morrow which have gone forward for months, this Cease shipping.

FLORE—Sales to day of 200 quarter sacks Chile, in original packages, at #9.50; 600 qr. do, remecked Chile, \$9.2; 200 bits. Gallego ages, at #9.50; 600 qr. do, remecked Chile, \$9.2; 200 bits. Gallego and Hazall, jobbing at #11.25; 30 do, do, at #10.30; 400 qr. Damos the Coremat at #1050 the we have not before reported, of equal to \$10.00 full ageks, in whole, half, and quarter sacks, at #9; 1,000 qr. sacks, at #0.

SCORN MEAR—1400 hist-bols. Corn Meal on price terms.

Mackarn —350 half-bols Corn Meal on price terms.

Mackarn —350 half-bols Mackerel, at #10.50.

HAMS—1130 Bh. Hams in light covers, at löje.

Bacon—12.66 Bb. carra clear Bb.co., 186.

Pickles—156 kegs on private terms, 20 casos half-gallon Gherkins, at #5.

Pickels—150 kegs on private terms; abcases half-gallon Gherkina, at +5.

Furing the past fortnight trade has been moderately active. The demand for interior consumption has continued steady, which has been met at flaures varying little from the united at the sailing of the last steamer. Generally speaking to fortnight since. One cause has been into active the trade of the last steamer. Generally speaking a fortnight since. One cause has been the arrival much of which has been thrown on the market and sold at a slight reduction rather than store the same.

Accounts from the interior and coar gold regions continue good, and have the price of the last state of the same of the last state of the same.

The farming interests of the State are represented by the accounts from the district sections to be in a bighly florinstime condition—The yield of Wheet. Oars and Barley is variously estimated at about qual to the consumption for the next year. The market in those articles in consequence of the large stock on hand, and the near approach of harvest, is correspondingly heavy, and rates exhibit no marked charge since the last mail. In Chile Flour a combination of parcels, making a large aggregate, has been formed, which advanced the price of outside lets to shout #9 per full sack of 2009. The combination among the holders of barrelled flour, which reduced the price of combination among the holders of barrelled flour, which reduced the flour market.

A singurent of 1500 full sacks of Chile Flours is required alones going uniward to Austraia, in consequence of the depressed condition of the flour market.

A suppress of 15,00 full marks of Chile Flows is respited shows one summed to Austrania, in consequence of the depressed condition of the Flows market.

A speculation is Sussess has been carried out which resulted in the purchase of all the finest grades of raw Sugars, which have advanced corrido rably. A sale of No. I China has been made at 10 fe. In Provisions the market remains about the same for stocks in street, perceis having sold from late arrivals at reduced figures. Day Goods of all descriptions are dull of sale, rates showing no

Course for the better.

REOTE and SHORE remain without change.

LUMBER of all kinds is abundant, rates showing no change.

Fine Crasse continue scarce, figures continuing about the same.

HARDWARE of all kinds is in abundance at last quotations.

A good demand exists for AGRICULTURAL ENGLESSES, priors in

unce articles indicating a slight improvement.

Money Market.

The Money Market exhibits no new feature since the last ma-Rates remain the same, though loans are reported at about 2 P cen in large sums, for periods from fifteen months to two years. Bank is terest, 3 P cent; approved paper, with undentied accounty, 3 H cent; sproved paper, with undentied accounty, 3 H to

DELEGATES TO HARD SHELL STATE CON-VENTION. NEW-YORK-1, John J. Tait. 16. Horace F. Clark.

SULLIVAN CO.-A. C. Niven. SUFFOLK Co.-1. Judge G. S. Adams. NIAGARA Co.-2. Charles Molyneux. ONEIDA Co.-3. M. L. Kinyon. MONROE Co.-2. William E. Lathrop. RENSSELAER Co.-1. Job Pierson. OCKESS Co.-D. R. Floyd Jones. JEFFERSON Co .- 1. Pearson Mundy. WESTCHESTER Co .- 1. Edmund G. Sutherland, editor of The Journal. 2. B. Brandreth.

FREEDOM FOR ALL.

JOSEPH MAZZINE, the leader and hope of the free souled

Joseph Mazzini, the leader and hope of the free souled asserters of Italian Liberty and Nationality, wrote as follows to a friend who was on his way to this country. We find his letter in The Anti-Slavery Standard:

My Dran Friend: You go to the United States. You will see Lucretia Mott, Garrison and others, who like them are engaged in the noble task of promoting the abolition of Slavery throughout America. Will you shake hands with them for me, too, and tell them how much I do sympathize with their aim and efforts! Theirs is a noble task; let them pursue it, as old Goethe said, "without hate and without rest," with calamess and constancy, as befits a noble cause—with clement love toward sera, and unbending adhesion to principles, as befits noble souls; and let them be blessed for all they will achieve or purpose, by all true worshippers of God and Liberty, to whatever and they belong.

And let them never forget that which makes their struggle a secred one is, that they fight not for an interest, but for a principle; that the principle is a general one, embracing all creatures stamped with the image of flood, and blessed with aspirations toward an ideal of truth and goodness: that white Slavery in a sin is the eyes of God, and ought to be in the eyes of men, as negro Slevery; and that while we deeply and oppully synaphize with all efforts tending to the smancipation of the latter, they ought to deeply sympathize with as, engaged as we are in a perilous and analysis are struggle for the emancipation of those millions of white Italians, and other slaves whose voice would be a powerful protest in favor of Abolitonism, were they not deprived of liberty, free utterance of their thoughts, right of associating, self-education and everything that has been decreed by God for man.

Let the a think that the causes for which we struggle and bleed are one single cause not only in principle, but in thourans of success. Let them, whenever circumstances allow, iff their voice in defense of oppressed nations in Purops, and hel

ground.

Tell your friends these things; and remisd them that Europe, once free, would not leave them alose in the strug gle. Twenty-four millions of emancipated Italiana would be twenty-four millions of Abelitionists, tendering support to their American brothers.

JOSEFH MAZZINI.

Canal Letting.—The letting board, under the act of this year, yesterday awarded contracts as follows:
The combined locks at Fort Ann, to Edward Murray, of West Troy, for \$32,711 20, his being the lowest bid.
The single lock at Fort Ann, to the same bidder, at \$23,292—also the lowest bid.
The road bridge at the same place, to Barclay, Gandal & Russel, of Washington County, at \$1,673 40, the lowest bid.

These prices are far below the estimates, and great bar-gains for the State, in view of the present high price of la-ligation and material.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EDROPE.

RAPID PASSAGE OF THE BALTIC.

THE RUSSIANS DEFEATED AT SILISTRIA.

THE CZAR EVACUATING TURKEY.

The Austrians about to Enter the Principalities.

Pates: Liverpool and London, June 27.

The United States Mail steamship Baltic, Capt. Comstock, reached the Battery at 1 o clock and five minutes on Saturday morning, from Liverpool, which part she left at 1 o clock P. M., on Wednesday, the 28th ult., making the passage in Nine Days Twelve Hours and Twenty-Eight minutes apparent or Nine Days Sixteen Hours and fiftythree minutes actual time from port to port-the shortes passage ever made by one hour and fifty-two minutes.

STATE OF EUROPE.

From Our Own Correspondent. LONDON, Tuesday, June 27, 1854.

The Russians are in full retreat from Wallachia and from the Dobrodia, though they have not altogether abandoned the seige of Silistria. Nearly all their renewned Generals are wounded. and Dannenberg has taken the command. Omer Pasha's next move,since Silistria is already freed, though the Russians continue to bombard it from across the Danube, -is the relief of Rassova, which, as it now turns out, has not been abandoned by the Turks, and holds out against fearful odds. It is likewise said that the Eussians have been dislodged from Giurgevo; still, this report requires confirmation. The retreat of the Eussians from Wallachia will be attributed to the remonstrances of Austria, though it is the necessary consequence of the defeat before Silistria, and of the arrival of the auxiliaries at Varna. It is believed here that the troops sent to Varna will immediately embark once more, and sail to the Crimes, the object of the first campaign being the expulsion of the Russians from the Principalities, which is to be the task of Turkey,-the occupation of Transcaucasiae which may soon be achieved by Shamyl Bey, and th, conquest of the Crimea and of Sevastopol, which must be closed by St. Arnaud and Raglan. As to Shamyl, we have no positive information, but it is beyond doubt that he must have struck a serious blow in the rear of the Russians, as they have suddenly abandoned their threatening position toward Kars, and left the plateau of Armenia, which is now only defeaded by the fortresses of Akiska and Alexandropol, (Gumri). The Turks will now take the offensive all along their Asiatic line. Selim Pasha is to advance by Kutais toward Tiflis and to meet there Guyon and Kmetty with the army of Kars and Erzerum, and Shamyl descending from the mountains into the plains of Georgia. The plan is excellent, and the result must be the surrender of the Russian army in Transcaucasis -unless a speedy peace or truce baffle the operations. Austria is endeavoring to arrange such a negotiation, in concert with Prussia, but the Czar still relies upon his forces, though vanquished everywhere. He did not even come down to the Prussian frontier, to meet his brother-in-law; until the honor of the Russian arms is retrieved he does not want any final negotiations; but he would be glad to gain time for reorganizing his army. Lord Aberdeen is just the man to do this business, but his last speech in Parliament has caused general indiguation, and Mr. Layard is on Thursday to put his motion of want of confidence in the Premier. It is a Whig move. Lord Palmerston's susceptibility has been wounded by the appointment of the Peelite Duke of Newcastle to the recently created Ministry of War, and an attempt will be made to get rid of Lord Aberdeen, of the Dukes of Newcastle and of Argyle, and of the impractical Sir William Molesworth. Mr. Gladstene will be the only survivor of the Peelites in the Cabinet, and the Duke of Newcastle is to be recompensed by the Governorship of India. The Duke is poor; his father spent as much money as he could, and the present Duke will be but too happy to find in India a field for retrieving the finances of the house of Pelham. Still. Lord Aberdeen is anxious to save his reputation, and therefore his protest against the treaty of Adrianople has once more been paraded before the Peers, whea the poor Premier tried to amend his obnoxious speech. But he could not succeed, and only brought upon bimself a severe chastisement from Lord Clanricarde, who charged Lord Aberdeen with having always been enemy of liberty on the Continent, and declared finally that he did not think the noble Lord fit to be Minlster England, either to carry on the war, or to conduct the negotiations for peace. None of the Ministers presents rose to the defense of the Premier, and it may therefore be taken for granted that the discussion in House of Commons on Thursday next will expel Lord Aberdeen and a portion of the Peelites from the Government. Lord Palmerston triumphs over his colleagues, but the Government of England does not come into better, only into abler hands. The speeches of Lord Palmerston will be more palatable than the speeches of Aberdeen, but the treacherous conduct of England will remain the same as before. The last telegraphic dispatches from Vienna are of considerable interest, though not yet confirmed.

General Schilders has died in consequence of the amputation of his leg. Generals Luders and Gorchakeff are in a most precarious state of health. General Grotenbjelm has broken his arm, and the wound of Prince Pashkiewitch disables him from continuing in the command of the army. The most important of all the news, however, is the announcement, that the Czar, as a mark of high consideration for Austria, consents to evacuate the Turkish territory. I long sgo pointed to the possibility of such a step, which, accomplishing all that the late Vienna proto cols proposed as the aim of the negotiations, will detach Austria and Prussia from the Western Alliance, and free them from any obligation toward England and France. The next step of the Mediating Powers will be the proposition of a truce and of a European Congress in order to secure the interests of Russia and of despotism in general. Should England and France, pressed from without by the voice of the ration, decline to enter into such a trap, then Austria. and Prussia will altogether break off friendly latercourse with Paris and London,-but in no wise openly join the Czar. The two powers will, at the hand of an army of at least 700,000 men, maintain their neutrality and assume the part of an armed mediator ready to terminate the conflict in case it should become too dangerous for Russia, by the threat of going over to the Czar, and re-storing his broken fortunes by the accession of a powerful army. Kossuth's activity at this momenta is of the greatest importance. He has again given a proof of his consummate statesmanship, by having; remained silent during the preparatory steps of the great tragedy, and coming before the public just at the time when the question of Austrian alliance and Austrian treachery is of the highest importance for the interests of England. On the 3d of July he is to be present at a meeting at Glasgow, convened by the Lord Provost, which cannot fail to have the most, haportant effect on the policy of England. The Gov-ernment of Austria has already required explanations bout the movements of the Hungarian 'Aief, and Lord Westmoreland, the English Emb'seador, bas given satisfactory explanations and declarations. The Duke of Newcastle has even replied to the Nottinghem petitioners, that "the question of peace and war